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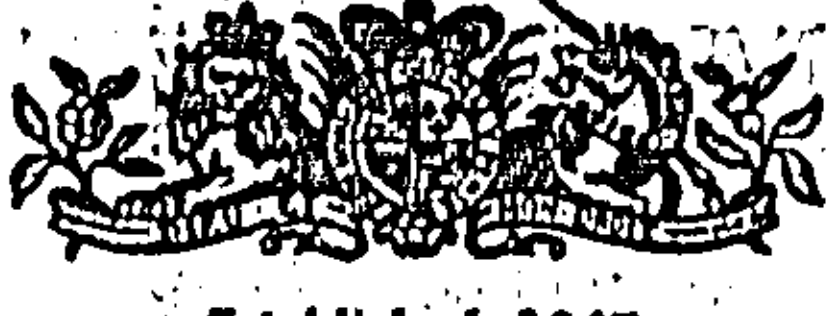
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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Far East Policy

THE Socialist Opposition can hardly fail to feel discomforted by the Commons debate on the Government's Far East policy. Defeat of the personal motion of censure against Mr Churchill was, foregone, but the Socialists obviously expected to embarrass the Prime Minister with what they considered to be searching questions about his talks in Washington last month. Mr Churchill turned the tables completely. Mr Aneurin Bevan and his left wing colleagues had convinced themselves that Mr Churchill promised President Truman a radical change in British policy vis-a-vis China and the Korea War, and even Mr Attlee and Mr Morrison allowed themselves to be persuaded to adopt a similar line of thought. The Prime Minister countered with a categorical declaration which took the sting completely out of the Socialists' attack. "We adhere to the policy followed by the late administration with regard to the Korean conflict and the relations between Great Britain and China," said Mr Churchill. "It is not true to say that I in any way departed from this position. There is no truth in the suggestion that any secret or private arrangements were made or any changes of policy, formally or informally, actually or implied by me or Mr Eden during our visit to the United States."

MR Churchill's assurances not only silence his critics, but give satisfaction to a large body of opinion that believes British policy relating to Korea and China is well founded. Nor is the Prime Minister's denial that he made any new or secret commitments in Washington incompatible with his warning that if a truce in Korea were broken by the Communists "there would be serious consequences." Britain's policy has as its aims the cessation of hostilities in Korea, followed by international agreements that will help substantially in securing peace in the Far East. But any treacherous action on the part of the Communists after a Korean armistice has been reached would inevitably demand a readjustment of attitude. Hence Mr Churchill's warning. Any change in Britain's basic Far East policy depends on future Communist actions. The way for a reasonable and honourable settlement of the political problems in the Orient is still open, and it can be taken from Mr Churchill's House of Commons statement that it is Britain's desire, and so far as she is able, her intention to keep it that way. It is not Britain's policy which the Opposition has to worry about, but the policy of the Communists. If they are determined to make it one of continued aggression, then the serious consequences of which the Prime Minister warned will be of their own making.

11 Ku Klux Klansmen Arrested

Whiteville, N. Carolina, Feb. 27. State and county officers arrested 11 former Ku Klux Klansmen today on kidnapping and assault charges in Klan-ridden Columbus county. Those arrested include six of the 10 men arrested recently by the FBI on kidnapping and violation of civil rights charges. More arrests were promised. The men were brought here and placed under a \$5,000 bond each for the March 31 grand jury. All were charged with seizing Lee Floyd, 23-year-old negro, taking her to the woods, whipping her and cutting a cross in her ear. Sheriff Hugh Nance said the woman was "slapped a few times with

Malaya Campaign "A Battle For Civilisation" NEED FOR REASSURING CHINESE EMPHASISED Debate In House Of Lords

London, Feb. 27. The Archbishop of York, Dr Cyril Garbett, described the Malaya campaign as a "battle for civilisation," when he took part in the House of Lords debate today. He said a tribute of honour should be paid to the forces fighting the terrorists, sticking it out in conditions of daily and nightly terror, and to the planters and their wives and "that much criticised body of Police."

"We must not let them feel they are engaged in a kind of sideshow," said the Archbishop. "This is really a battle for civilisation. The men there are holding a vital section. If this section is broken down, Burma and India are at once endangered."

Dr Garbett declared that captured papers from the terrorists in Malaya showed that five per cent of the money and supplies they received were voluntary gifts and 95 per cent was obtained by extortion.

Speaking about his visit to Malaya, Dr Garbett said that a great majority of the Chinese were sitting on the fence. They were not certain what was going to happen. They were afraid that there might be a repetition of the Japanese invasion when the British were unable to help them.

"This fear is very real," he said. "They are afraid the Communists may win."

This came out again and again in conversations he had had. "The more we can do to reassure the Chinese that we are there standing with them to the end, the more likely they will feel that they ought to give us the information and support we require," he said.

Lord Salisbury, the Lord Privy Seal, said that as long as Malaya remained divided it would be a fruitful field for Communist activity.

It was estimated that the number of the terrorists remained fairly constant—about 3,000—but their supporters, willing or unwilling, far exceeded this number.

ATTACK CONTAINED

It might fairly be claimed that the terrorist attack had been contained, but it had not proved possible to prevent individual terrorist attacks of which there was a deplorable evidence practically every time one opened a newspaper, Lord Salisbury said.

Lord Salisbury went on, "There is absolutely no grounds for complacency in the present situation, though at one moment there did emerge definite signs that the firm action taken by the late Sir Henry Gurney and General Briggs was getting terrorism under some sort of control."

"If these two men did not entirely succeed one should by no means underrate the value of their work on that account."

Lord Ogmore intervened to say that his criticism was that the directive did not point out to General Templer how he was to carry out the objectives.

Lord Salisbury replied that he thought that might primarily be left to General Templer.

Lord Salisbury said that the importance of the directive given to General Templer as High Commissioner and Director of Operations was perfectly clear. It stated in no uncertain terms the object of the Government's policy.

LONG TERM POLICY

This was that Malaya should become in due course a fully self-governing nation on the basis of a common citizenship for all who regarded Malaya as the home and the object of their loyalty.

This might be described as the long term policy.

But the first essential towards that aim was to crush terrorism.

The High Commissioner's primary duty, therefore, was to restore law and order for which purpose he was given complete operational command over all forces.

This directive and these powers given to General Templer should, in the Government's view, enable him and the Deputy High Commissioner, Mr Donald McMillan, to take a firm grip on the situation.

Lord Salisbury then referred to the suggestion that General Templer should have been given command at Singapore or that at some future time Malaya and Singapore should be brought together.

I would agree that the fate of the future of the Malayan Federation and of Singapore are inevitably closely linked together," he said. "But it is equally true that the conditions of the two areas are at the moment widely different and require considerably different treatment, though I hope they would come together in due course."

CLOSE CO-OPERATION

"What seems necessary here and how is that if terrorism is to be stamped out the authorities in these two areas should work extremely closely together."

"Steps are being taken to enable this and I hope it will be an accomplished fact," Lord Salisbury said.

On the urgent need for organising a really effective Home Guard, including a substantial number of Chinese, Lord Salisbury said that already one-third of the Home Guard was Chinese. That was not only important in itself from the security point of view, but it was by far the best method of the protection of their own property and the maintenance of law and order.

Lord Salisbury added that the efforts, however excellent in themselves, now being made in Malaya to give effect to the aims of Government policy would only prove effective if the great bulk of the Chinese people played their full part both in combatting Communism and assisting constitutional advance.

"But the Chinese can hardly be expected to play a full part in the political life of the Federation until more are admitted to Federal citizenship," Lord Salisbury added.

The importance of this question of citizenship was underlined in the directive to General Templer, Lord Salisbury said.

It was because of the difficulty of achieving agreement between the diverse elements in Malaya that the negotiations for the new Citizenship Law had been so long drawn out.—Reuter.

Windsor Sees PM Again

London, Feb. 27. The Duke of Windsor, for the second time since he came to Britain to attend the funeral of his brother, King George VI, visited British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

His first interview with Mr Churchill a few days ago lasted several hours. Earlier, a court circular from Buckingham Palace (the Queen's official residence) stated that the Duke of Windsor had taken luncheon with Queen Elizabeth II at her private residence of Clarence House on his return from Paris yesterday.

The fact that this luncheon was officially announced strengthens rumours that the Duke may shortly return to the official life of his country from which was tacitly excluded after his abdication in 1936.

It was suggested that Mr Churchill, who has always been a close friend of the Duke and through whose influence he obtained the post of the Bahamas at the beginning of World War II, may urge that he now be given some similar post.—France-Press.

Stay At Work Call By Govt

London, Feb. 27. Britain today called on its older workers to put aside thoughts of retirement and stay at their jobs to help the nation with its rearmament production.

The Government has enlisted the co-operation of industrialists and trade union leaders to give advice on means to keep old people at work.

Apart from shortage of manpower, experts are worried by the growing number of old people. They say that by 1960 the number of people between 50 and 60 is expected to rise by about 17 per cent.

Men can retire on pension at 65, women at 60, but their pensions increase progressively the longer they stay at work.—Reuter.

BACK IN PARTY

London, Feb. 27. The Labour National Executive Committee today readmitted to membership Mr. Konni Zilliacus, former left-wing Member of Parliament, who was expelled from the party in 1940 after attacking its policy on Russia and many other issues.—Reuter.

Turns Down NATO Job



SIR OLIVER FRANKS

REFUSAL SETS A POSER

Ottawa, Feb. 27. The Canadian External Affairs Minister, Mr Lester Pearson, tonight asked for a meeting of the North Atlantic Council deputies as soon as possible to consider what should be done about Sir Oliver Franks' refusal to accept the Secretary-Generalship of NATO.

Mr Pearson is believed to have tried unsuccessfully in the last 24 hours to talk Sir Oliver Franks out of refusing the job.

It was indicated earlier that Mr Pearson himself might consider his own stand against taking the appointment. But after a conference with Mr Louis St Laurent, the Canadian Prime Minister, it was reported that Mr Pearson had definitely decided against taking the post and would remain in the Canadian Cabinet.—Reuter.

Accidents Mar Festival 13 FATALITIES

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 27. Thirteen people were killed and 187 injured in a fantastic chapter of accidents which marred Brazil's traditional pre-Lenten carnival, it was reported here today.

Eight died and 79 were hurt when a truck laden with refugees fleeing from drought-stricken northeast Brazil crashed over 200 yards into an abyss on the road to Petropolis.

Two railwaymen were killed and three other persons injured when an avalanche of mud and rock, loosened by heavy rains, crashed on Teresopolis railway station.

Four unconscious passengers were taken off a train which arrived here from Minas Gerais, and one died soon afterwards.

One of the survivors—now recovering—said a man who shared their compartment, gave them drugged liquor, then robbed them.

One person was killed and 82 injured when two trams collided in Campinas, Sao Paulo. The brakes of one of them failed and ran out of control downhill. The driver jumped clear.

Lightning killed a 28-year-old woman nursing a baby in Sao Goncalo—and left the child unscathed.

Gangs of rowdies rioting in Rio's suburbs during the carnival celebrations attacked trams with wooden staves and iron bars. Some of the vehicles were so badly damaged that officials said they would not be serviceable for four months.

Flying Squad police arrested many rioters—most of whom were wearing fancy dress.—Reuter.

Egyptian Premier Restates His Aims PUBLIC TO BE GIVEN FACTS

London, Feb. 27. The Egyptian Premier, Aly Maher Pasha, said tonight that his Government aimed in the coming negotiations with Britain to get agreement on the evacuation of British troops from the Canal Zone and the unity of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian crown.

The Prime Minister made the statement in a broadcast over all Egyptian radio wavelengths, and picked up in London.

He said that his Government's policy was to give the Egyptian people the full facts. He said its first important aim was the resumption of talks with Britain. In that task the Government needed the support of public opinion.

After the broadcast, it was reported, Maher Pasha conferred with Party leaders in preparation for his talks with the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, beginning in Cairo on Saturday.

After a 50-minute talk with Maher Pasha, Dr Mohammed Salah el-Din Pasha—Foreign Minister in the dismissed Wafdist Government—and Ibrahim Fatah Pasha—former Acting Foreign Minister—went on to the home of their Party leader, former Premier Mustafa el-Nahas Pasha, Cairo Radio said.

Salah el-Din was reported to have told journalists that he had informed Maher Pasha of the Wafdist attitude to the coming negotiations with Britain.—Reuter.

CALLS IN EXPERTS

Cairo, Feb. 27. Premier Aly Maher Pasha's reinforced team of negotiators today enlisted the aid of several additional experts for the Anglo-Egyptian talks opening on Saturday.

The British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, and Maher will be the principals at the sessions which are generally regarded as a last ditch bid by both sides to reach an agreement.

Maher began forming today six committees to wrestle with the details of his impending talks.

The Premier called three foreign affairs experts to form a senior panel—the Communications Minister, Salih Sami, the Social Affairs Minister, Mahmoud Hassan and the Education Minister, Abdel Khalek Hasouni. They will advise Maher on reports submitted by the other committees and correlate details.

Mahmoud Fawzi, permanent Egyptian delegate to the United Nations will head the four-member "Political Committee" currently compiling for guidance a file on all previous disputes handled by the United Nations and a comprehensive survey of regional defence pacts.

MILITARY GROUP

The third committee—the military group—probably will introduce alternative methods whereby British troops could be withdrawn gradually from the Suez Zone to be replaced by Egyptian troops without endangering security.

This five-man committee is headed by Major-General Saadeldin Sabdour Bey, and includes top army, air force and naval chiefs. They may submit suggestions of the type of regional defence alliance most likely to ensure the safety of the Middle East.

Legal points which may arise during the negotiations will be handled by the five-member technical committee headed by Adly Andros.

A fifth committee, composed of Colonels Ismail Shlrin and Mahmoud Riad, will study issues arising from the withdrawal of Egypt's eastern frontier—the Sinai Peninsula bordering Israel.

A sixth group, established by Maher is the public relations committee which will maintain liaison between the Government and Egyptian newspapers.

ON HIS OWN

Contrasting sharply with this imposing line-up were reports that Sir Ralph would not be accompanied by British military experts at least at the start of the talks.

Informal sources said that General Sir Brian Robertson and other high level officers might go to Cairo later.

Bandits Slay Father And Daughter

Manila, Feb. 28. Bandits broke into the home of a wealthy landowner in Macabebe, a town in the province of Pampanga in Central Luzon. Last night and killed him and one of his daughters after robbing the household of 20,000 pesos in cash and jewellery. Another daughter was seriously wounded.

The slain man was Toribio Bautista, 60. This was the second time in a week that a wealthy Pampanga resident was killed. Last Saturday a wealthy sugar plantation owner, Serafin Lazatin, 74, was ambushed and killed with four companions near San Fernando, capital of Pampanga, while en route to his plantation. The ambushers were believed to have been Huks.—United Press.

Immigrant Suspected Of Carrying Dread Virus

Ottawa, Feb. 27. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police today suspected a German immigrant who might be carrying the virus of the foot and mouth disease into Ontario or Quebec.

RCMP officers said Willie Brunton, recent arrival from Germany, was believed to be on route from Port Arthur, Ontario, to Montreal or Toronto. The tall, well-built young German, who speaks no English, is suspected of being the unwilling carrier of the disease which has stricken hundreds of cattle and hogs in Saskatchewan and brought a US embargo on Canadian livestock meat.

The police were under Federal orders to find Brunton and rush him to Federal laboratories for tests. If he actually is the carrier of the disease he might still be able to spread it among other livestock herds.

"There is no evidence, RCMP officers said, that the young German farm hand is aware that he might be the carrier of the disease.—United Press."

Reparations For POWs Likely

Paris, Feb. 27. The Australian radio announced today that Prime Minister Robert Menzies had stated that former Australian prisoners in Japanese camps would receive £260 each from Japanese property in Australia.

He pointed out that there were good reasons to believe that under the peace treaty with Japan, available Japanese assets would be turned over to the International Red Cross for distribution among various countries, including Australia.—France-Press.

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TO-MORROW: Esther WILLIAMS in "PAGAN LOVE SONG"

Aerial Drama Ends Safely

Chicago, Feb. 27. A four-motored aircraft with crew and passengers totaling 31 circled for hours over Chicago today with a leaking fuel line, using up petrol before landing.

The aircraft turned back when the pilot discovered a leak shortly after taking off on flight from Chicago to Los Angeles.

Airport control officials directed him to stay aloft until he had reduced his fuel supply. The aircraft then made a safe landing. — Reuter.

SNAG OVER GERMANY REMOVED

Bonn, Feb. 27. Professor Walter Hallstein, State Secretary in the West German Foreign Office, said today that he did not think any other conference of Ministers would be necessary to complete the work on the European army treaty.

Addressing a luncheon of the Foreign Press Association, he said that the settlement of West Germany's financial contribution to defence which was reached yesterday had disposed of the chief outstanding problem.

He estimated that the permanent conference of experts which meets in Paris would have the treaty ready for ratification by the end of March.

Signature, however, would not take place until the treaty system regulating Germany's partnership in the West was finished. For this a very great deal of work was still to be done.

Professor Hallstein said that so far only two of the lesser agreements had been completed, one which sets up a neutral arbitration court to settle Allied-German disputes on the interpretation of the treaty, and a second on the continuation of certain Allied programmes in Germany after the Allies give up their power of legislation. — Reuter.

Bank Official To See Eden

London, Feb. 27. Mr Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, who returned today after attending the Lisbon meeting of the North Atlantic Council, will confer with Mr Robert Garner, Vice-President of the World Bank, who is here to discuss possible solutions to the Anglo-Persian oil dispute.

Mr George Middleton, British Charge d'Affaires in Teheran, arrived in London today to take part in the discussions. — Reuter.

Air Base Scandal: Auditor Testifies

Washington, Feb. 27. An army auditor has given Congress an estimate that waste, kickbacks and price-boasting through "conspiracy" have cost \$50,000,000 in connection with air base construction in North Africa.

A House Expenditures Subcommittee received the estimate in testimony given last Monday behind closed doors by William J. Cassidy, resident auditor in North Africa for the Army Audit Agency. The committee made it public late today.

The North African bases are being built by the army engineers under contract to a group of contractors. The total estimated cost is \$300,000,000 but committee sources say it probably will exceed that.

Mr Cassidy, just back from an inquiry in the scene, testified that he found instances of:

- Excessive drinking, loafing and sleeping by employees, resulting in the firing of 1,000 in one day.
- Gifts of wine, gin and a wrist watch to the contractors' storekeeper in exchange for allowing workers to receive pay for time not worked. — Associated Press.

COMMUNISTS INCREASING TECHNICAL AID TO THE VIETMINH REDS

Saigon, Feb. 27.

Red Chinese military advisers and technicians appear to be coming into Indo-China in steadily increasing numbers to back up the Communist-led Vietminh forces.

French and foreign intelligence sources now estimate that there are about 10,000 Red Chinese aiding the soldiers of Moscow-trained Ho Chi-minh in his war against the French and Vietnamese. This figure represents an increase of 4,000 within five months.

Intelligence officers say the Red Chinese work behind the Vietminh lines, keeping tabs on the communications network and teaching the Vietminh how to direct artillery and mortar fire.

Whenever and wherever the Vietminh take territory in the North Tonkin area of Northern Indo-China, they are reported to be followed by Red Chinese establishing themselves in key control points.

The Chinese, however, seem to be quite clever in keeping out of the way. Thus far, in all the fighting in Northern Indo-China, neither the French nor Vietnamese have ever found any killed or wounded who could definitely be identified as a Red Chinese.

There is still nothing to indicate that Communist China is at any time soon going to move bulk forces into North Tonkin to aid the Vietminh, but the threat of invasion is ever present.

STRONG AIR FORCE

The Chinese have a concentration estimated at 250,000 troops and strong air forces in Southern China provinces not far from the Indo-China border.

They could cross the border without opposition at any time since practically all of North Tonkin is in the hands of the Vietminh, with the exception of the French-held perimeter around Hanoi and a North-eastern strip in the Mucny area.

Meanwhile, aid for the forces of Ho Chi-minh which the French describe as "massive" continues to pour into North Tonkin.

General Raoul Salan, Commander-in-Chief, French Union Forces, told a news conference that the Vietminh had received thousands of tons of war supplies from Red China in a four-month period, including grenades, mortar shells, 75-mm shells, 10,000,000 cartridges, mortars, field guns, rifles, automatic weapons, machine guns and trucks of Russian and American make. — Associated Press.

UN Mediator To Resume Peace Efforts

Paris, Feb. 27.

Dr Frank Graham, United Nations representative in Kashmir, arrived here today from New York on his way to India to continue his efforts to resolve the Kashmir question.

He will leave here tomorrow. Before leaving New York Dr Graham said that of the 12 proposals he had submitted to the two Governments to resolve the truce deadlock he had obtained the acceptance of eight.

Of the unagreed proposals two were major points.

"If we can get the two Governments to agree to them the other two would be accepted automatically," he said.

One of these points concerned the number and quality of armed forces to be left on the ceasefire line at the end of the demilitarisation period. The second was the date for the induction of the plebiscite administrator, Dr Graham said.

The remaining two points were the length of the period of demilitarisation and the carrying out of demilitarisation as a continuing process.

He had planned no meetings during his 24 hours stay in Paris. — Reuter.

Denial By Bishop Of Hiroshima

Vienna, Feb. 27.

Monsignor Ogihara, Bishop of Hiroshima, today denied that he had signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal.

The denial was published in today's issue of the Austrian Catholic paper Volksbote, following publication of a purported statement by Mons. Ogihara in several left-wing papers, including that of the Austrian Fighters for Peace.

Writing in the Volksbote, Mons. Ogihara, who is on a visit here, said, "I have never signed the Stockholm Appeal or any other appeal. If my signature has appeared under any such document, it was obtained from me under the guise of a request for my autograph."

He added that he had expressed sympathy towards the Austrian peace movement because it had been presented to him as a movement of an essentially Catholic nature. — France-Press.

"Ike's" Visit To Turkey

Paris, Feb. 27.

General Dwight Eisenhower will visit Turkey and Greece early next month to contact civilian and military authorities of those two newest members of NATO.

The visit will last from March 3 to March 7. General Eisenhower made a similar visit to 10 European members of the Atlantic Pact when he assumed the command of SHAPE about a year ago.

General Eisenhower will not make any stopover at Rome on his way back from Greece to return the recent visit of the Italian Premier, Alcide de Gasperi. — France-Press.

Atomic Energy For Electricity Within 10 Years

The Hague, Feb. 27.

The first electric power plant using atomic energy will be in use within 10 or 15 years in the Netherlands, according to a report published here today by a special commission of the Royal Netherlands Engineering Institute.

The report added that atomic energy extracted from one kilogram of uranium or thorium equalled energy obtained from 2,500 tons of coal. The Institute, however, pointed out that many technical problems had to be overcome before such results could be obtained. — France-Press.

Pakistan Minister's Suggestion

Cairo, Feb. 27.

Sir Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, said here today that the countries he had visited in his Middle East tour all agreed with Pakistan on most essential points and he called for a system of consultation between all Moslem countries.

Sir Zafrullah, who arrived in Egypt on Sunday after visiting Turkey, Syria and the Lebanon, told a press conference here that in all four countries he had found that "our views about the future of the Middle East — of which Pakistan is culturally, ideologically and politically a part — coincide in most essential points."

The consciousness of kinship and common destiny was strong through the whole Moslem world but that to survive present dangers "we must now in all earnest begin to translate our consciousness of spiritual and cultural oneness into terms of practical politics."

"What is essential at this stage is the creation of an appropriate system of consultation in all matters which affect us as a whole," Sir Zafrullah said.

He had discussed no specific proposals to set up such machinery, "nor do I intend doing so now."

To be effective such proposals should grow organically through a consultative process, he said.

"It is only after such initial deliberations... that we shall be able to devise the shape of the machinery necessary for the implementation of our unity and decide on ways and means to safeguard it." — Reuter.

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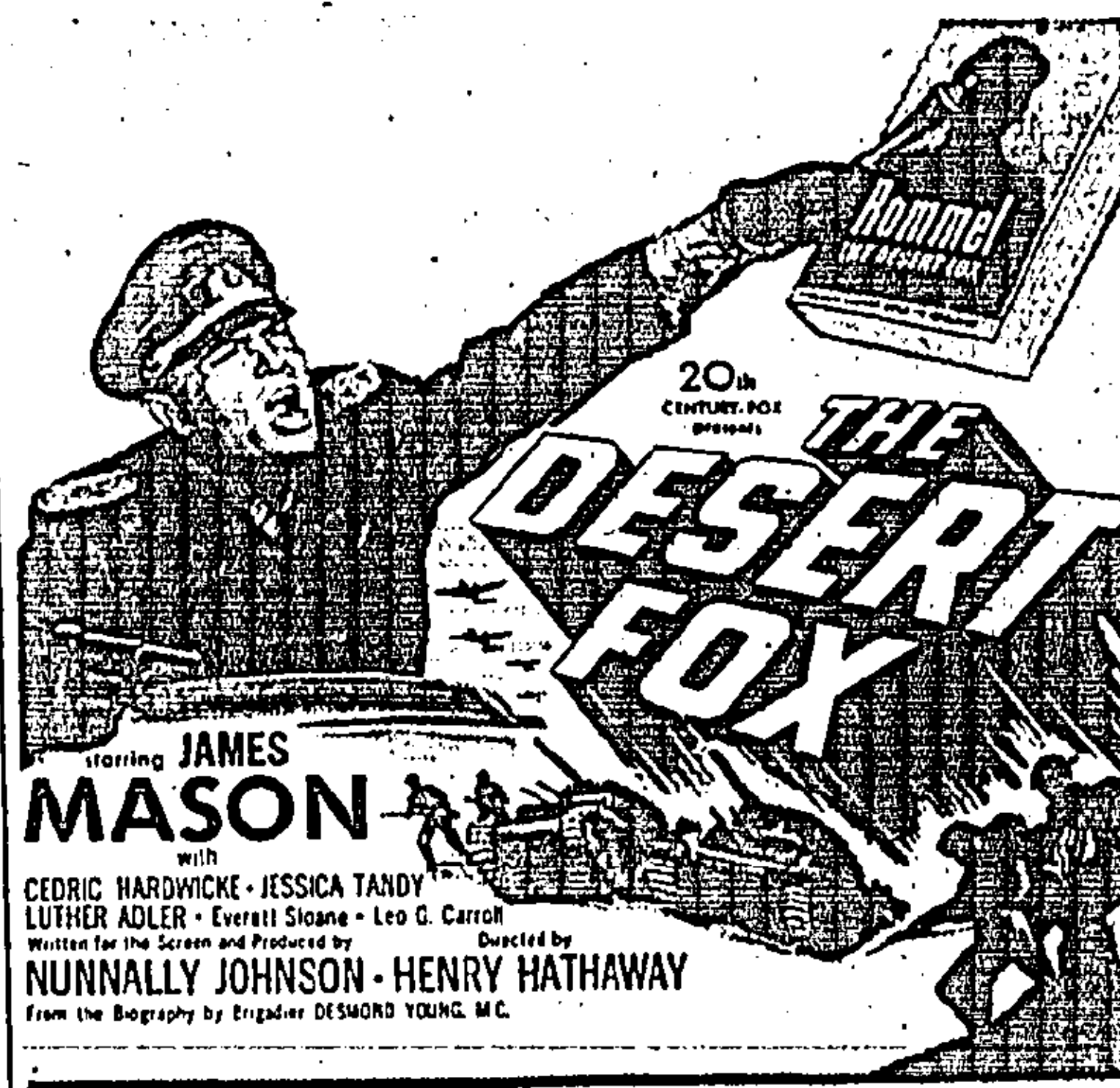
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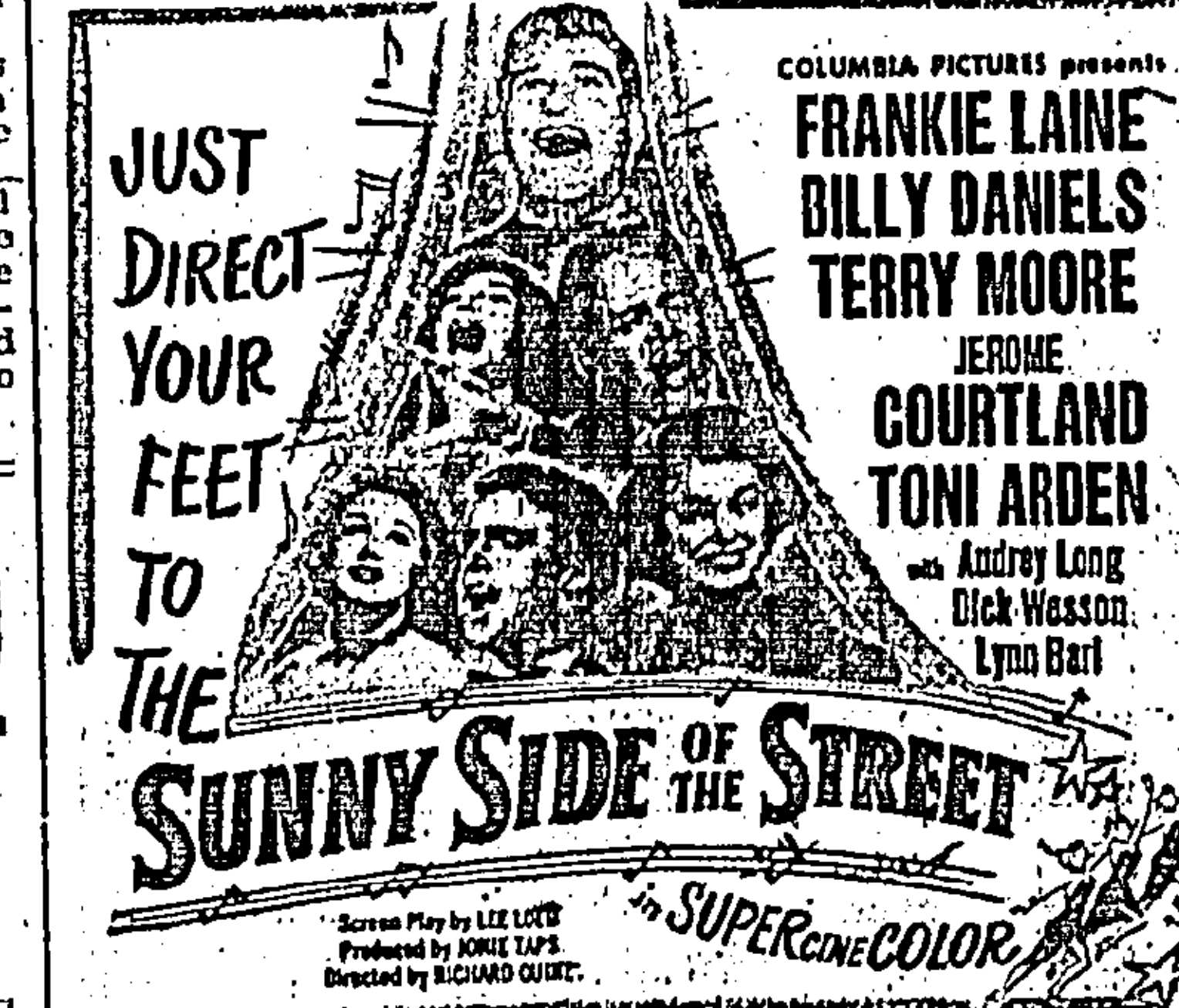
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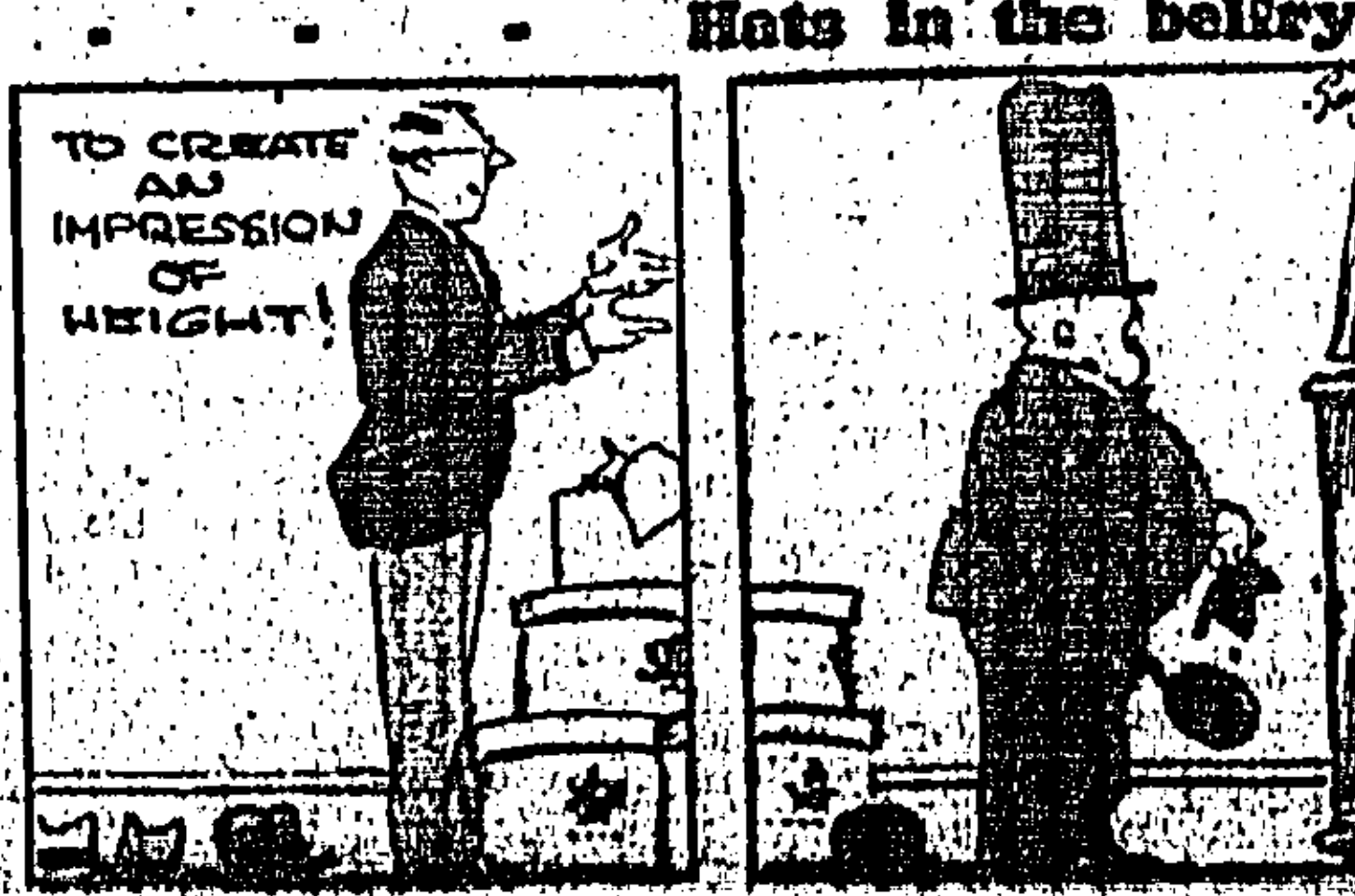
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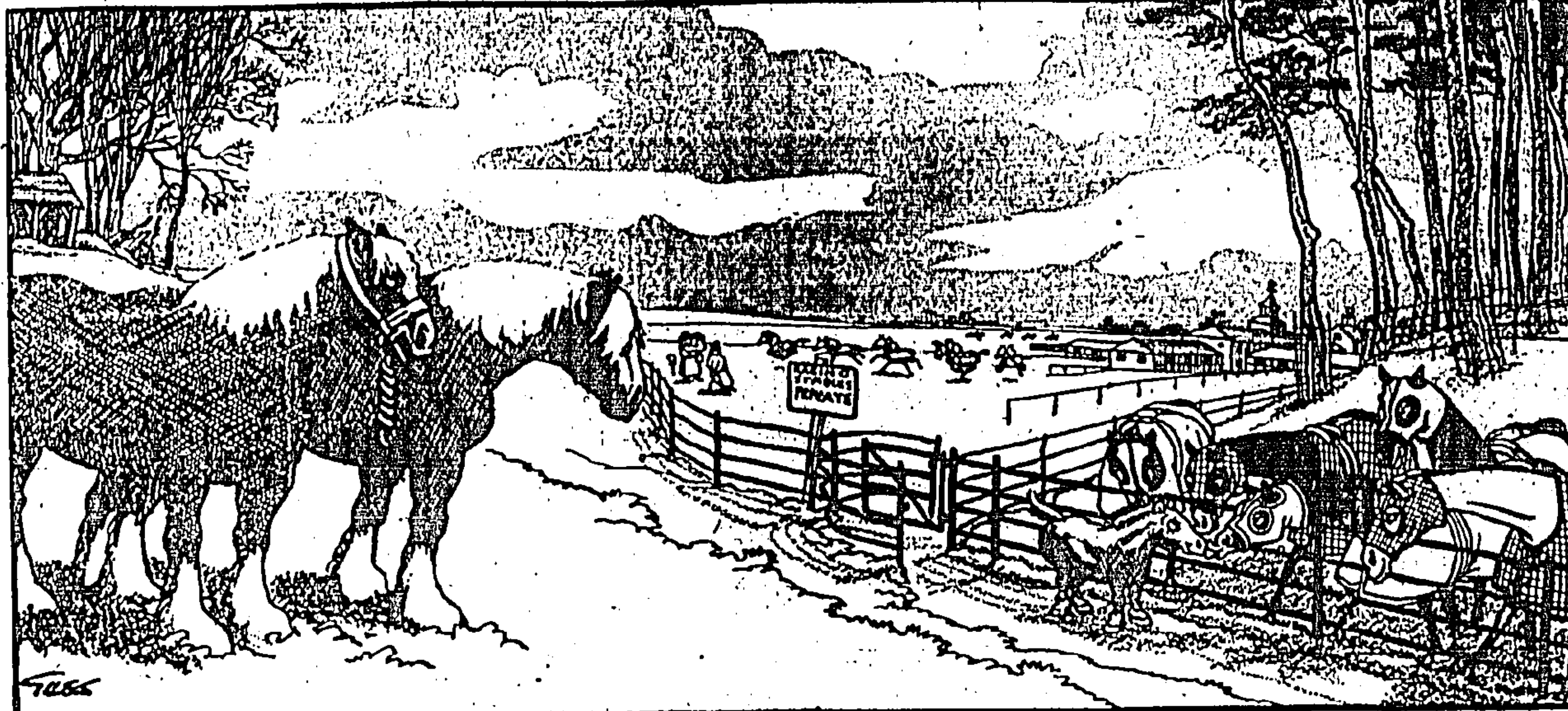
"I enjoy them best of all"

because the filter tip holds throat irritants in check

Ask for du Maurier and enjoy fine Virginia leaf at its coolest and smoothest, freed from harshness and irritants by the exclusive filter tip. When you open the gay scarlet tin, you are sure to enjoy true smoking perfection every time.

du MAURIER
THE EXCLUSIVE FILTER TIP CIGARETTE
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS: TABAGURRIA, PHILIPPINE

One has to be SO careful... by FILES



"Fred, call Myrtle—I'm not having her running around with those dope addicts next door."

London Express Service

DON IDDON'S DIARY

New York, Tuesday.
SOME Americans say to me hesitantly: "I suppose it will be some time before there will be British business-as-usual." I say: "Well, we are a nation of shopkeepers and we are not shutting-up shop, despite the grief and the mourning. The King would not have wished it, and I don't think the new Queen wishes it."

The vision of a new Elizabethan Age, apparently much discussed in Britain, has not yet caught the American imagination, but it will.

Instead, there is much newspaper space and radio time devoted to what Americans call "the sweeping Royalist revival" in Britain.

This is not an accurate term. The British are Royalists in the blood and in the bone—we who are British all know that. There has not been a Royalist revival. There is a majestic continuity of royalty.

Dollar drive

AS for British business, I expect it to be not merely usual but accelerated and more extensive.

I have received a large number of letters from business men during the past few days, and most of them stress hope and faith in the future.

Some express annoyance over my recent comments on the unimpressive dollar "drive" here. The chairman of the clothing manufacturers Joseph May and Sons, Ltd., of Leeds, Mr. Morris May, writes:

"The American buyer seems very reluctant to pay an agent's commission. Our experience has been that the buyer talks a lot of 'hot air' about quality, but when he is asked to pay for it, it is quite another question: he is not interested."

High tariff

I appreciate that most American manufacturers sell the goods for profit by big advertising, but I do not think there is any English manufacturer who can afford to take such an extravagant advertising when the return is so small, and you have to operate against the high tariff.

Ah, the high tariff—that is the obstacle which my business men emphasize.

average for all Scotch sold in the States. American tax and trade mark-ups—there again is the hurdle.

Ah, the American tax and trade mark-ups—there again is the hurdle.

I have tried to investigate the situation and have come out with these findings, chiefly from the American financial expert Miss Sylvia Porter:

Roadblock

THE tariff is the major roadblock barring Britain and Continental Europe from earning dollars in quantity. Miss Porter says: "We have a positive genius for bewildering and antagonizing our foreign friends. We preach our pious phrases about freeing world trade and we talk endlessly about the virtues of competition."

"Simultaneously we put, and threaten to put, trade laws on our books that could stand as models for economic isolation. We give away billions in money and machines to help our Allies produce more, and we urge them to sell to us so they can earn dollars. No sooner have we sent the billions than we slap on trade terms that make it impossible for them to sell on any scale to us."

There you have it—the great paradox. The United States which would apparently prefer to give away the dollars to Europe than have Europe earn the dollars by selling its goods here.

Why? To protect the American home market, of course.

Even so, this is no reason for not hammering away and putting everything we have into the dollar drive. The old Elizabethans would not have given up. The new Elizabethans must not.

Campaign to bring the barriers down! Urge the scaling-down of the tariff! Send the salesmen out!

I would be grateful also if some of my correspondents would appreciate that I am only trying to help when I point out occasionally where and how we go wrong here.

For instance, Mr. L. Smithson, of Woodhouse-street, Leeds, writes: "I feel I must write and protest at the stuff you are continually writing about what we must do and must not do with regard to the U.S.A. For a change, why don't you advise the U.S.A. what to say and what not to say? It is time that someone in this country spoke up for Great Britain."

Mr. Smithson, I have been speaking up for Britain so much and so loudly for so many years, that I am hoarse.

Currently, there is little criticism here of Britain, and what there is all in the family. The two nations stand very close, and the King's death has brought calm, stilled tension, and quietened the belligerent.

The tributes continue to pour in, and royal biographies occupy pages of the newspapers and magazines.

U.S. TARIFF IS THE GREATEST PARADOX

But other news is beginning to find a place. The new American liner, the United States, which is nearly completed and makes her test runs in May, is getting some attention.

The claim is already being made that she will beat the Queen Mary. That I doubt.

The United States cost 70,000,000 dollars, and two-thirds of the money came from the American taxpayer. She is only 52,000 tons, compared with the Queen Mary's 81,235 tons and the Queen Elizabeth's 83,673 tons.

But she is longer than either of the Queens—980ft., as against the Elizabeth's 987.4 and the Mary's 973.2.

American experts say that because of her aluminium construction the United States will win the Blue Riband.

What does the Cunard Line say? "Come and show us."

The Election

THE election campaign is beginning to boil and bubble. It is now definite that President Truman either will run or he won't run. Could anything be clearer?

General Eisenhower's backers are worried that too many show folk, film and stage people, and assorted headline-hunters are clamouring aboard the Eisenhower band wagon and loading it down.

The people aren't terribly impressed with what Gable or

Bogart wants. They would like to know what Eisenhower thinks.

New Yorkers are still having money trouble, and Mayor Impeller promises blood, sweat, tears, toil, and taxes. I expect the entertainment industry to be gouged again. It's always considered fair game.

The new play "Venus Observed," starring Rex Harrison and Lilli Palmer, staged by Sir Laurence Olivier, disappointed me. Very few could tell what author Christopher Fry was getting at. I don't think "Venus Observed" is likely to be observed for long.

It's been a disastrous season for British imports. "Collector's Item" collected no money and no audience and had to come off. "Gertie" was a flop.

Do-it-all Chaplin

THE Charlie Chaplin film "Limelight" is completed. Chaplin is star, writer, producer, director, composer, and orchestra conductor. Now all he needs are audiences. Chaplin hopes the premiere will be in London.

The 18-year-old English girl Dawn Addams is starred with Spencer Tracy and Van Johnson in "Plymouth Adventure."

The James Mason family production "Lady Fossard" has been mangled by the critics. People wonder what could have possessed Mason to make it.

FOOTNOTE: Americans say no one is likely to invade the United States—they could not afford to live here.

The Queen Gives Them A Lead

By Donald McCormick

UNTIL Elizabeth II was proclaimed there was only one sovereign Queen in the British Commonwealth and Empire. Now there are two. The other is 53-year-old Salote Tupou of Tonga—and no minor potentate is she. Hers is the only self-governing kingdom within the British Commonwealth.

At 6 ft. 2 in. in her silk stockings she rates as the world's tallest Queen. She presides over a group of Pacific Islands and has made them the only Pacific territory where everybody can read and write. Education is free and compulsory. On her orders crime films were banned in the islands, and since then Tonga has had no crime.

Every youth at the age of 16 is given a piece of land as his birthright.

So far the two Queens of the Empire have never met. It is possible that they may when the postponed Royal tour of Australia and New Zealand takes place.

Her day is full

THE new Elizabethan age is going to see women taking a much greater part in public affairs throughout the Commonwealth and Empire. Already women are in many key posts. First and only woman Speaker in the Empire is 62-year-old Mrs. Nancy Hodges, of the British Columbia Parliament.

She is often regarded as Canada's Eleanor Roosevelt. She writes a newspaper column, "One Woman's Day," Mrs. Roosevelt, widow of the late U.S. President, writes a column called "My Day."

Her day starts at 6-30 a.m., and into it she squeezes her official duties, newspaper work, gardening, bird watching, good housework. Says Nancy: "In 41 years of married life I have never left the house unwashed or the beds unmade. And I do it all myself."

In New Zealand is another woman pioneer. Mrs. Hilda Ross is the nation's first Minister for Welfare of Women and Children. No one would guess that this vigorous woman is a grandmother. When delayed by a railway breakdown she hitchhiked a ride from a passing lorry to reach the capital in time for an appointment. The Minister entered the capital on the rear of a truck, seated on bags of grain. But she made the date.

Fought hard

IN India where for centuries women took a back seat and remained in purdah, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur is now Health Minister. Once she was Gandhi's secretary. She is a Christian who fought long and hard against the caste system. For many years she was one of India's leading tennis players. She learned the game at Sherborne Ladies' College in England. Her ambition is to build a sports stadium in every Indian city.

Equally prominent in Pakistan is the Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, widow of the Pakistan Premier, who was assassinated last year. When I saw the Begum she wore a dress designed by herself to symbolise the emancipation of Pakistani women. And she smoked a cigarette.

This beautiful 45-year-old graduate in philosophy and economics joined the Pakistan National Women's Guild, which is rather on the lines of our W.V.S. "But our interests are perhaps more masculine," says the Begum. "All members have rifle drill."

East, west, north and south the women of the Empire are making their presence felt.

Concluding a Report on the British Army in Korea

NO SHOWS FOR THE TROOPS BECAUSE IT'S 'TOO COLD'

By Montgomery Hyde, MP

KOREA in winter is bleak and desolate beyond description. The wind from the hills bites through to your marrow.

Since the war began, 20 months ago, there have been approximately 3,000 United Kingdom casualties—460 killed, 1,400 wounded, 1,100 missing and prisoners of war. The Americans, with incomparably larger forces in the field, have suffered over 101,000 casualties. The Communists have lost more than a million men.

During my tour of the battle front I wore the new winter clothing which has recently been issued to the troops and I must admit that I found it excellent. The string vest, maintaining as it does an insulating layer of air next the skin, is a wonderful foundation protection against the cold. So also is the gaberdine fleeced-lined Parka, which is worn as an outer garment.

Unfortunately, supplies in sufficient quantities have been late in arriving.

The new-type winter clothing has been under development by the War Office since 1940. The

Korean war began in June 1950. This clothing should have been sent out in time to meet the exceptionally severe conditions of last winter. In fact it began to reach the Commonwealth Division in appreciable quantities in November 1951, and difficulties arose over size. There were shortages of the larger sizes of some articles, particularly boots and Parkas. Happily, the Canadians came to the rescue with 2,000 Parkas at the most critical time.

Shortages

I saw numbers of men still clad in the old type of clothing with battledress and woollen jerseys. But by now the expected additional supplies have arrived and all out. Forces have the latest type of winter garments.

Until recently there has also been a great shortage of tent stoves and field cookers. Many of these articles, still in use, have been improvised and have led to serious accidents when they have exploded.

Another complaint is about the lack of organised entertainment for our men. Korea has few recreational facilities but no concert party has visited

There is an adequate supply of English newspapers in the messes, and these supplement the locally published news sheets. But the newspapers are mostly national journals. Most men like to see a weekly newspaper from their home town. At present their families send these by air mail, which means, in effect, that they themselves have to pay for this postage. I think this charge might also be remitted.

More Leave?

Other amenities are fairly satisfactory. Mail deliveries from the U.K. are as rapid as can be expected. But our men still have to pay postage on some of their letters home.

If a British soldier sends home a gift valued at more than 10s the recipient has to pay Customs duty and purchase tax on it. You can buy quite an attractive Japanese silk kimono in the Nani for about £2.10s. I think it is unfair that the wife or sweetheart to whom this gift is consigned should have to pay £3 on it.

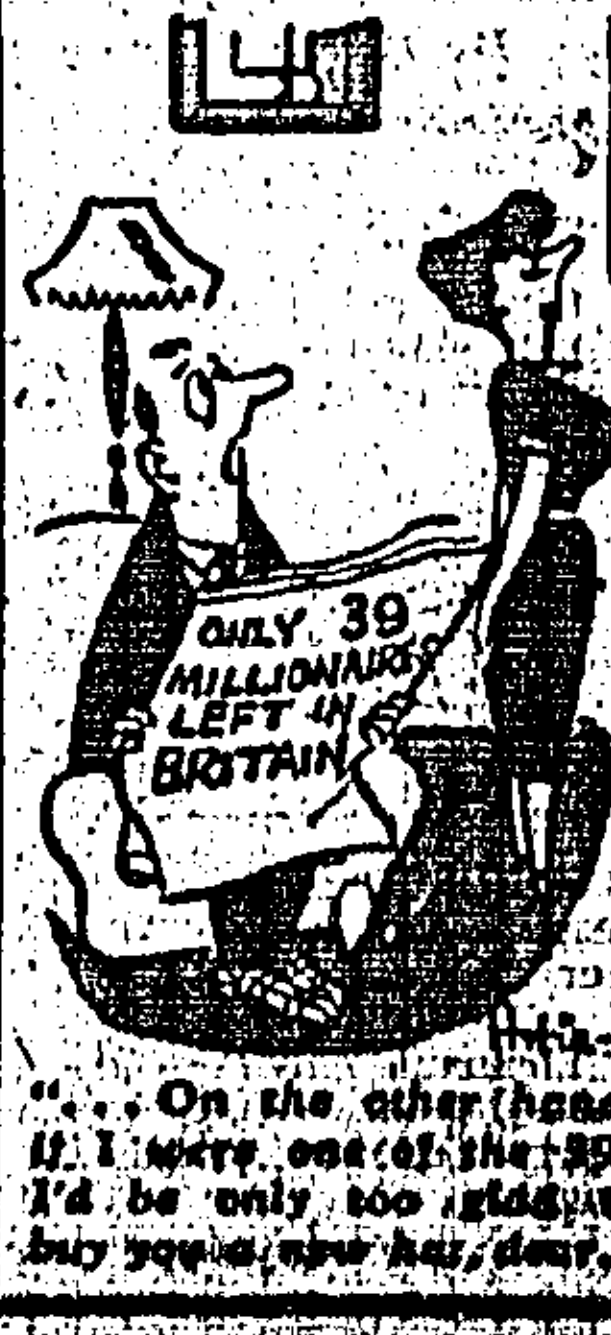
The loss to the national exchequer would not be very much if the Treasury were to waive these charges. They are an acute source of irritation.

Finally, there is the question of leave. In answer to a question in the House of Commons last August, Mr. Strachey, the then War Minister said it was expected that extra vacancies would be available for officers and other ranks going on leave in Japan. I do not think these expectations have been altogether fulfilled. More troops should be able to have local leave in Tokyo or in Hongkong, both of which places are only a day's flight from Korea.

Notwithstanding these grievances, I found the morale of our troops in Korea remarkably high. Everyone I met was in good heart. And there is no pleasant or easy task. They deserve everything that can be done for them.

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ARTIE'S HEADLINE



JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Beware of Tricks At Bridge Tournaments

NORTH (D)		7
♠	Q7043	
♥	Q10	
♦	Q	
♣	AK	
WEST		
♠	Q10	
♥	J853	
♦	Q752	
♣	J83	
EAST		
♠	J2	
♥	AK9	
♦	10884	
♣	10652	
SOUTH		
♠	AK	
♥	742	
♦	KJ3	
♣	Q74	
North-South vul.		
North	East	West
1	Pass	(1) Pass
2	Pass	3NT. Pass
3	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—♥3		

By OSWALD JACOBY

THE national tournament now being held in Detroit is developing its own crop of bridge swindlers, naturally enough. All of the best tournament players look for changes to talk their opponents out of what is rightfully theirs, and sometimes the results are more weird than wonderful.

Memory takes me back ten years to the national tournament that was interrupted by Pearl Harbor. I remember one hand in which both sides got busy with swindling tactics.

South decided he could play the hand at no-trump if he could stave off a heart opening lead. His bid of two hearts was an attempted swindle, leading to the expected contract of three no-trump.

West, who had a very good nose, smelt something fishy about the bidding and therefore opened the three of hearts in spite of South's heart bid. Declarer played the ten of hearts from dummy, and East won with the king.

Peter Leventritt, who held East cards, made the rather natural return of the jack of spades, and South set up the ace of spades to win the trick. West, who was Sam Rosant, tried his hand at swindling by dropping the queen of spades on cue.

This play made it appear that East had led the jack of spades from a holding of queen-jack-ten. Therefore went over to dummy with a club to lead a second round of spades from dummy. Peter Leventritt naturally played the deuce of spades. South frowned the eight. Rosant won with the top of spades and led another heart. Declarer looked anxiously at the dummy's Q-8 of hearts and decided that his only chance to recover was to put up the queen of hearts and win the trick with it.

This was a natural mistake, as it turned out. Leventritt won with the ace of hearts and returned the nine, whereupon Rosant overtook with the jack of hearts and cashed the eight of hearts for the fifth defensive trick.

RECARDY Games

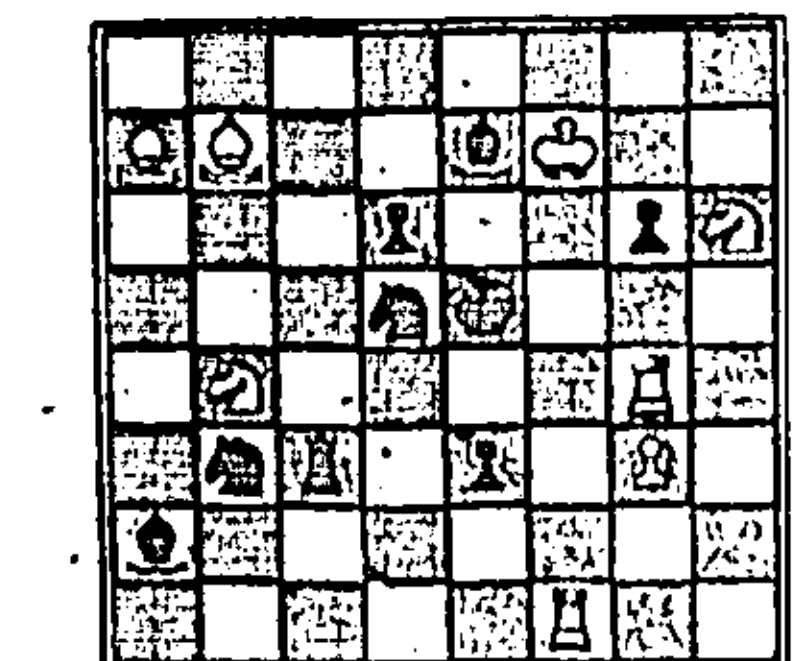
Q—The bidding has been:
South West North East
1 Spade Pass 2 Diamonds Pass

You, South, hold: Spades A-Q-J-7-4, Hearts 8-5, Diamonds 8-3, Clubs A-Q-2. What do you do?
A—Bid two spades. You hate to keep quiet about the clubs, but your hand is not strong enough for a re-bid at the level of three. Such a re-bid would promise a hand of game-going strength, and you are in no position to make that sort of guarantee. Compare with yesterday's hand, in which a re-bid of two hearts was quite a different matter.

TODAY'S QUESTION
The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades A-Q-J-7-4, Hearts 8-5, Diamonds 8-3, Clubs A-Q-2. What do you do?
Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By R. FONTANA
Black, 9 pieces.



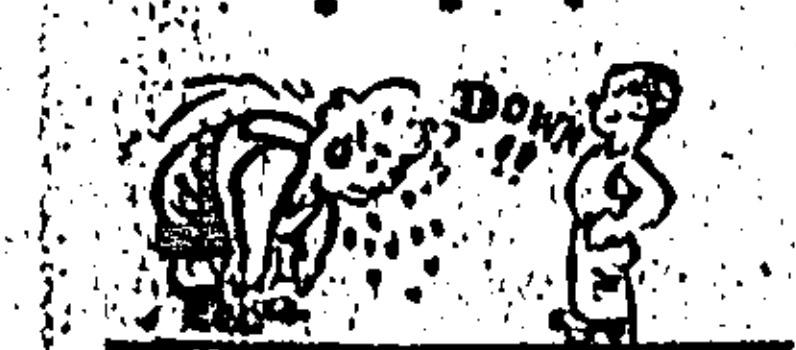
White, 8 pieces.
White to play; mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. Q-B3; threat 2. Q-K4 (ch). 1... K-B4; 2. Q-B6 (ch); 1... K-B5; 2. B-B7 (ch); 1... K-K4; 2. B-B3 (ch); 1... P or R-Kt5; 2. B-Kt6 (ch).

BARBS

By HAL COCHRAN

READING between the lines: the curse of the age is "Blast those wrinkles!"

Higher golf scores would result if players told the truth, the hole truth and nothing but the truth.



When a wife pays for exercise lessons, it keeps her bending and her husband broke.
Elephants live much longer than human beings—and never worry about trying to lose weight.

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THE admirable C. Suet, Esq., sat with a wooden model before him. He could not make head or tail of it. "I see no streets at all here," he said. Then he laid the fingers of his right hand vertically across his nose and breathed down his nose—a sign of perplexity. Attempting a sarcastic remark, he said, "Absence of streets is, I suppose, one way of solving all the traffic problems." "Sir," ventured his leather-faced secretary, Mr. Mippet, "that is a model of the new car-park and dance-hall at Saville Corner." To mark a card, Suet said, "The driver must have come from somewhere. How do they reach the car-park?" Suet's assistant, Mippet, smiled in a superior manner, tapping the model significantly. "You might as well," he said, "show me a model of a harbour at Creva Junction."

Marginal note
To prepare us for the great day when we shall be able to cook faster, rounder, and digest our food before we have eaten it, there is a new method of cooking which is to be tried in a big diner. A steak can be cooked in 35 seconds, and a chicken in four minutes. Provided that both have been previously well fed, there will be no taste of nothing. The advantage of

this method is that nobody need waste man-hours by dawdling over a meal.

Twenty Years of Upor
One longed for him (the plant) to upor, even if a few mistakes were made.

ONE good trick, which puts a modern audience at its ease at once, is a crutch over the insouciant pedagogue, as though one were on a cycling jammer in the lanes of Hertfordshire. As for mistakes, it is useful, during a dull passage, suddenly to check a wrong note. It is fun, too, to pretend you cannot reach the far end of your piano and to fall off your stool while making a frantic grab at the elusive ivories.

The gap in the target
PEOPLE who are outside the world of high finance will expect, and it is difficult to understand what exactly happened, the other day when £1,000,000,000 was subscribed at the rate of £400,000,000 an hour. But the operation is more easily understood when it is realised that the whole thing was the old rollypoly and tumble-cum-trick of the banks and discount houses. For the benefit of those who had not read about this affair, I suggest that the banks should do it all over again next week. Nobody would be a penny the worse.

YOUR BIRTHDAY By STELLA

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28

BORN today, you are essentially a dreamer and will have to work hard to overcome a certain inertia for hard physical work. You are an incurable bookworm, and, as a child, probably will always be found huddled over a book rather than out at robust play with other children. You have a deep, spiritual nature and this is apt to express itself early in life. History and philosophy are also two fields in which you will become interested. You are a brainworker and no amount of trouble and attention to detail will ever make you a practical man. You can be very disinterested, indeed, in the fond of travel, and will visit most of the far places of the earth during your lifetime. When ever possible, you like to journey.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—You are thoroughly busy just now, and you are feeling the time to apologise and make it. **ARIES** (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—There may be some confusion today but if you are careful you can forge ahead. **Taurus** (Apr. 21-May 21)—Show your ingenuity in solving all problems that are presented. **GEMINI** (May 22-June 21)—Make a study of the past month's pictures and perhaps you can improve your method. **CANCER** (June 22-July 21)—Be less impulsive, rather than forcing important decisions. Take it a little more slowly.

INTELLIGENCE TEST

GREEN DRAGON

By T. O. HARE
SLASHED left Molehill for Spade and Drudge left Spade for Molehill. Simultaneously, they also arrived simultaneously at a distance of 25 miles per hour, then increased his speed to 40 miles per hour for the remainder of the journey. Drudge travelled at 40 miles per hour for one-third of the distance, and then increased his speed to 40 miles per hour.

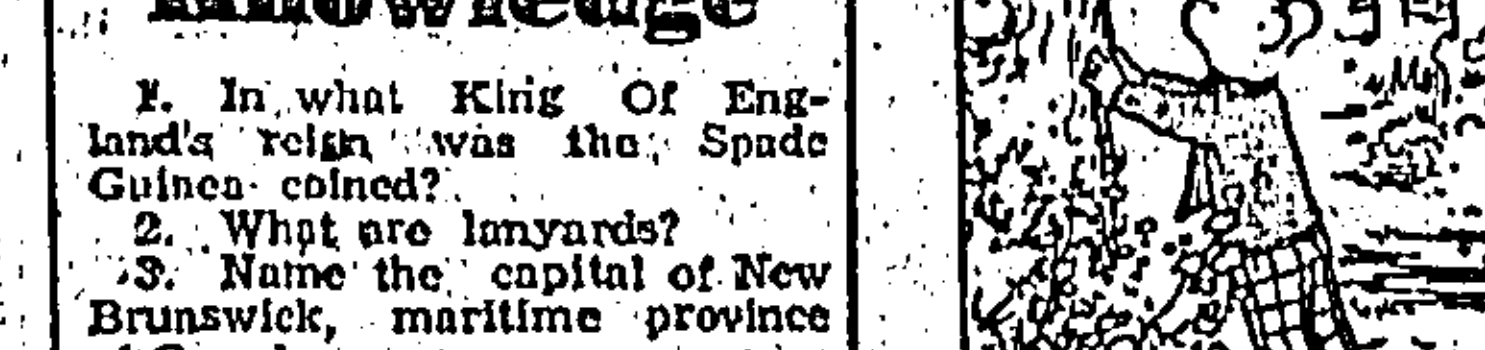
CROSSWORD

Across
1. Many a dog is turned out of wood. (8)
2. It's a bit of the tinker's spouse. (7)
11. Concerns the nose. (5)
12. Means in distribution. (7)
13. Spent, or dined? (5)
14. You would not find this. (4)
15. This box has striking possibilities. (8)
16. Beginning of a weed exterminator. (3)
17. Such kin is a turf of flowers. (3)
18. A very small heater. (5)
19. Proves that any engineer will. (8)
20. Nothing rude here. (6)
21. It's sure nice, but unsafe. (8)
22. A very small heater. (5)
23. He's on the move. (3)
Down
1. What tree does the animal go to? (8)
2. Tree man appointed by the city's ruler. (8)
3. A very small heater. (5)
4. Proves that any engineer will. (8)
5. Nothing rude here. (6)
6. It's sure nice, but unsafe. (8)
7. A very small heater. (5)
8. He's on the move. (3)

Check Your Knowledge

1. In what King of England's reign was the Spade Guinea coined?
2. What are lumbards?
3. Name the capital of New Brunswick, maritime province of Canada.
4. What is Great Circle Sailing?
5. How is an arpeggio played?
6. When was Waterloo Bridge first opened? Give its approximate length.
(Answers on Page 10)

Rupert and the Pine Ogre—20



Rupert stands pondering over what he has heard. "If all the pine ogres are disappearing it must be part of the Ogre's work," he muses, "though he sounds as though he meant to destroy the wood more quickly than this." Then a bright idea strikes him. "Why, of course, I know who may have taken them," he chuckles. Choosing a tree that is easy to climb, he soon discovers a squirrel. "Hi, have you and your pals been taking away all the pine ogres?" he calls.

WOMANSENSE

Milliner's Melody



"Spring Song" is the appropriate title given to this hat (large picture) with the new forward shape, designed by Madge Chard. It is in milmo straw jersey lined with black and is trimmed with spring buds.

This perky white grosgrain pillbox (small picture), also by the same designer is ripple-embroidered with black braid. It carries a black fine mesh veil.—Reuterphoto.

BREAST OF LAMB RAGOUT

DINNER

Tomato-Orange Bouillon
Breast of Lamb Ragout
Buttered Noodles
Savoury Carrots
Shredded Cabbage Slaw
Baked Lemon Pudding
Coffee, Tea or Milk
Breast of Lamb Ragout (Pressure-cooked)
Cut 3 lb. shoulder of lamb in serving portions. Remove all fat possible. Then brown the lamb all over directly in the cooker without adding extra fat. Add 1 sliced peeled onion, 1 tsp. salt, ½ tsp. pepper, and 1½ c. boiling water or liquid

from cooked vegetables. Close the cooker, bring to 15 lbs. pressure and process 16 min. Thicken the liquid with 2 tsp. flour blended with 2 tsp. water or tomato juice. Add ½ tsp. Worcestershire sauce. Arrange on a heated platter, and surround with savoury carrots and buttered noodles.

Baked Lemon Pudding
Cream 1 tsp. butter, then blend in ¾ c. sugar and 2 tsp. self-rising flour. Add the juice of lemons and the grated rind of one. Then stir in 1¼

c. milk. Separate 2 eggs. Whip the whites stiff and the yolks light. Add the yolks to the first mixture; then fold in the whites. Transfer to a qt.-size baking dish. Place in a pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°F. about 35 min., or until golden brown. When done it will be firm on top with a creamy custard underneath to act as a sauce. Serve warm.

Suggestion of the Chef
To 3 c. hot tomato bouillon add ½ c. orange juice. Reheat and top each serving with a thin half slice of orange.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Mr. Cobb-Ler Is Kept Busy

—He Mends All Kinds of Shoes, Even for Flies!

By MAX TRELL

KNARF and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, slid down the bottom of the Blue China Plate to visit their friend Ting-a-Ling. They found him in his garden sitting under a cherry tree and talking to a tall, thin man with a sad face.

After greeting them, Ting-a-Ling introduced Knarf and Hanid to the tall, thin man with the sad face. "This is Mr. Cobb-Ler," he whispered to Knarf and Hanid.

Sorrowful Voice

Mr. Cobb-Ler nodded, smiled sadly, then said in a sorrowful voice: "How are your shoes?"

"Well, I hope," said Hanid. "My shoes are now." "And my shoes have just been fixed," Knarf put in. "They've got new heels and new soles."

This news cheered up Mr. Cobb-Ler. "I'm glad to hear it," he said.

Here, Ting-a-Ling, smiling, turned to Mr. Cobb-Ler. "You've been pretty busy lately fixing shoes, haven't you?"

"Too busy," said Mr. Cobb-Ler. "This morning I just finished mending a very large shoe."

"Only one shoe?" said Knarf. Mr. Cobb-Ler nodded. "Only one. But it was as big as a house. A woman lived in it with all her children. She had more children than she knew what to do with."

Wooden Shoe

Mr. Cobb-Ler paused for a moment, then he said: "And

last week, I had to fix a wooden shoe for three little boys to go fishing."

It was Knarf who guessed who the three little boys were, "Wynken, Blynken and Nod," he shouted.

"Wynken, Blynken and Nod one night Sailed off in a wooden shoe"

"Mr. Cobb-Ler smiled. "Of course," he said, "fixing a wooden shoe isn't nearly as hard as fixing an iron shoe. I fix shoes for horses, too!" he added. "And," he said, "I also make shoes for flies!"

At this, Knarf, Hanid and Ting-a-Ling exclaimed in one voice: "Shoes for flies?"

Mr. Cobb-Ler simply opened his mouth and started singing in the saddest imaginable voice: "Shoes fly, don't bother me!"

And, more surprising than anything else, Mr. Cobb-Ler actually winked!



Mr. Cobb-Ler fixed the boots belonging to somebody named Puss.

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LEEK SOUP
CAN YOU MAKE LEEK SOUP WITHOUT POTATOES, MRS. A?
TRIM CUT IN HALVES LENGTHWAYS AND WASH WASH LEEKS WELL
AND CUT THEM IN SLICES ACROSS YOU CAN USE THE BEST PART OF THE GREEN LEEKS WELL
YES, DEAR, LIKE THIS

TRIM CUT IN HALVES LENGTHWAYS AND WASH WASH LEEKS WELL

AND CUT THEM IN SLICES ACROSS YOU CAN USE THE BEST PART OF THE GREEN LEEKS WELL

YES, DEAR, LIKE THIS

STEWED LAMB
STEW THEM SOFT WITH A LITTLE PARSLEY, AND ¼ PINT WHITE STOCK OR WATER, AND SIMMER ABOUT 1½ HOUR TILL TENDER
ADD SALT, PEPPER, AND A LITTLE PARSLEY, AND ¼ PINT WHITE STOCK OR WATER, AND SIMMER ABOUT 1½ HOUR TILL TENDER
RUB THROUGH A SIEVE THEN BRING TO THE BOIL
AND THICKEN WITH ¼ OZ. FLOUR MIXED WITH 1 PINT MILK, AND A LITTLE SALT, AND A LITTLE BUTTER, IF YOU LIKE

ADD SALT, PEPPER, AND A LITTLE PARSLEY, AND ¼ PINT WHITE STOCK OR WATER, AND SIMMER ABOUT 1½ HOUR TILL TENDER

RUB THROUGH A SIEVE THEN BRING TO THE BOIL

AND THICKEN WITH ¼ OZ. FLOUR MIXED WITH 1 PINT MILK, AND A LITTLE SALT, AND A LITTLE BUTTER, IF YOU LIKE

Child Expert On The Use Of "Dummies"

By EILEEN ASCROFT

THREE hundred hospitals in Southern England have just been told they should spend no more than 21s. a week on feeding each patient. But the housewife, who does not enjoy the benefits of mass catering and cheap buying in bulk, must allow more per head to feed her family.

How much does it cost in Britain today per head to feed a family of four adequately?

Looking back through my own old housekeeping books I find that before the war I allowed 40s. a head for each person to cover a week, and this included laundry. Today the figure has risen to £2 a head. I asked 12 housewives whose husbands earn between £500

and £1,500 a year for their household budgets. Replies varied between 30s. and £2 a head, but those who allow 30s. said it was especially difficult to manage at present with the meat shortage.

Cheers for 42.

CONGRATULATIONS to the outside dress firm introducing 42 fittings. Their boast that alterations have been allowed is endorsed by stores. Prices start at 29s. 11d., and most outside figures can now be fitted from stock.

Dummies

THE habit of giving babies dummies is "very wrong and dangerous," according to coroner Mr. Jessel Ryeroff, of Manchester, at an inquest.

The views of some child experts about dummies:

MIDWIFE — "Midwives are against the practice of giving dummies. A well-fed, contented baby should not need one."

CHILDREN'S DENTIST — "Definitely against it. 'Dummies' spoil the shape of a child's mouth and teeth."

DOCTOR — "A most unhygienic idea. Disapprove of it strongly. Usually a sign of a lazy mother."

PSYCHOLOGIST — "Sometimes the dummy is good. Many children need the comfort of sucking for happy development."

(World Copyright Reserved—London Express Service.)

Try a lemon

THE week's beauty hint comes from Countess Riccardi, wife of one of the Italian attaches in Washington.

The Countess has a remarkably lovely translucent skin, and attributes this to the use of pure lemon juice. Try it on face, neck and hands once or twice a week.

(World Copyright Reserved—London Express Service.)

LOOK FOR THE RED ARROW

AND SAVE MONEY

THOUSANDS OF REMNANTS; ODDMENTS, BROKEN RANGES ARE BEING CLEARED AT

AT LESS THAN COST

DON'T MISS THIS

AFTER STOCKTAKING

SHOPPING EVENT

BARGAINS FOR ALL

AT LESS THAN COST

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Singapore Move To Prevent Rice Price Increases

Singapore, Feb. 27.

The Singapore Government — conscious of the political potentialities of rice and concerned at the recent rise in price of the staple food of Asians — has taken steps to prevent further price increases.

It has appointed a three-man select committee to consider ways and means of keeping the price of rice down and study the best propaganda methods to encourage the eating of substitutes, like wheat.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$848,448.85. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:-

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

SHANGHAI 138 174 @ 130

Bank of China 280 280 @ 107 1/2

Union 750 750 @ 107 1/2

Indo 100 100 @ 107 1/2

SIAM 1,725 1,725 @ 107 1/2

DOCS 110 110 @ 100

K. White 730 730 @ 45 1/2

W. White 14,400 14,400 @ 45 1/2

Prov. 40 40 @ 45 1/2

Whitlock 40 40 @ 45 1/2

LAND ETC. 8,400 8,400 @ 8 1/2

HK 100 100 @ 8 1/2

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DOLLAR EXPORTS LOWER IN SPITE OF U.S. PROSPERITY

Japanese Role In SE Asia

INVESTMENT OF LARGE SUMS

(Our Own Correspondent)

London, Feb. 27. The British Government has no objection in principle, either on political or economic grounds, to the Japanese proposal to invest large sums of money in the development of Southeast Asian countries, including Malaya.

The Japanese plan provides for a five-year investment programme costing £32.6 million. Under the plan funds would be made available for private Japanese investment on a 50-50 basis with local interests in order to encourage the production of scarce raw materials needed by Japanese industry.

In Malaya, the Japanese hope to develop iron ore production to ease their present acute shortage of steel-making materials. The scheme has the blessing of the British Treasury which takes the view that Japanese capital should rank equally with that of other countries in the economic development of Southeast Asia.

At the same time, however, British approval is subject to certain safeguards.

COMBIO PLAN

Meanwhile discussions are going on between the Commonwealth governments concerning Japanese participation in the Colombo Plan. No decision has yet been reached but it is thought probable that the interest taken by Japan in the development of Southeast Asia will strengthen the case for Japanese participation.

The matter is expected to be raised during the consultative committee meeting of the Colombo Plan countries in Karachi next month.

The question of the re-entry of Japanese nationals into British colonial territories in Southeast Asia is now under consideration by the Colonial Office.

It is understood that present regulations forbidding Japanese nationals to enter colonial territories will soon be revised or relaxed to allow Japanese businessmen and technicians to assist in development schemes.

EXCHANGES IN NY

New York, Feb. 27.

Canada 27 1/2

England 27 1/2

France 27 1/2

Germany 27 1/2

Italy 27 1/2

Japan 27 1/2

Spain 27 1/2

Sweden 27 1/2

Switzerland 27 1/2

U.S. 27 1/2

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Japanese Role In SE Asia

London.

Despite the fact that the value of exports last month at £250 million is stated to be a record, and that the adverse balance was reduced, Mr R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, cannot derive much satisfaction from these Board of Trade figures in view of the decreases in the value of exports to our priority market—the dollar area.

Last month we exported to the United States goods provisionally valued at £10.9 million, and to Canada goods valued at £8.5 million. The U.S. population totals 160 million, and that of Canada 14 million, so that our export figures mean that, per capita, the USA imported 1s. 5d. from us and Canada 12s. 2d.

It provides a sad commentary on the proposals of the Colombo Plan, which aims at raising the standards of living, and the purchasing power of the millions living in South-East Asia.

An increase in S.E. Asian purchasing power of only 1p per week—per capita—would give the export world a huge increase of revenue.

A similar increase by the 174 millions living in North America would be satisfactory, and would seem more easily attainable from the U.S.A. and Canada, the richest per capita, countries in the world, than from the poorest who inhabit India, Malaya, Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines, &c.

IMPORT CUTS

There may, of course, be psychological factors in the situation, but ruthless curtailment of imports from an area do not seem to be a matter of fact, in the United States expressed fears of such a contingency when Mr Butler's predecessor in office, Mr Hugh Gaitskell, announced his cuts in the late autumn of last year. Mr Butler's recent cuts have not aggravated the position Mr Gaitskell created.

The people in North America are enjoying a period of highest wages in their history; living expenses are admitted to be high, the incidence of taxation for general rearmament outlay is now upon them. Restriction of credit for hire-purchase transactions has resulted in a wave of savings which is put at about 10 per cent of the weekly pay-packets of the workers.

Nevertheless there is a resistance somewhere to purchases from the United Kingdom which, by refusing convertibility, has developed a form of international trade regulated by the simple formula of importing and exporting only that value of currencies derived from goods exported.

The emphasis is on "goods exported", whether to us or by us. Rearmament has curtailed our ability to provide for equivalent export that volume and value of the goods many countries send, or would like to send to us.

That inability has resulted in the accumulation of sterling here, blocked in the form of unrequited exports. Many countries in the sterling area no longer want these unrequited exports. They want goods. Unable to obtain these from us they are placing their orders elsewhere, with the Western European countries, or with the hard currency areas, procedures which are adding to the Treasury's financial difficulties, involving outlays in gold dollars from our already scanty reserves.

The time is fast approaching when drastic steps, exceeding past measures, will have to be taken, or else we will be denied the supplies of necessities of life or of the materials for processing by our industrial plants.

Even Japan is prompted to refrain from trading with us. Japan has agreed to let us have 100,000 tons of steel; the Japanese Foreign Exchange Board has intimated to its government that it considers it would be foolhardy to increase Japan's already large sterling balances with us.

Circumstances in our relations with Japan may result in our ultimately obtaining that steel for which the British Iron and Steel Corporation recently contracted.

Unable to get release of sterling Japan is unable to pay for coal—20,000 tons—she needs, and which she can obtain from Soviet Russia.

This is but one instance of the frustration of trade throughout the world, arising from the absence of free convertibility, and Britain's inability to meet imports with exports.

AGRICULTURE HAN South America furnishes a similar difficult trading situation. A year or so ago Brazil banned further shipment of coffee to Holland, which that country had exported, and wished to continue to export to the U.S.A. Brazil wanted the dollars as the proceeds of her sales of that commodity. Recently, Holland attempted similar transactions with wool from Argentina which reportedly resulted in Argentina banning all shipments of wool intended for third countries and intimating that, henceforth, export licences will not be granted for triangular trade.

This is a re-affirmation of the practice of exporting and importing only for equivalent importing and exporting, a system as pernicious as bulk-buying and bulk-selling. It is a system of bilateral agreements between contracting countries which excludes, from the trade covered by such agreements, all other countries unless they resort to similar agreements.

It would be laudable to feel that we could, with assurance and safety, dictate to the foreigner the price at which he must buy his goods. Only last week we told the Scandinavian producers of wood pulp the prices we were prepared to pay them for their production. Who can hold out the longest, the Scandinavians or the British? Will our need for wood pulp force us to buy at the producers' prices? The boot was on the other foot recently in respect of coal. The Danes and the Swedes could not hang out indefinitely against our security of export of this commodity and its high cost delivered in their ports. They had to pay, in the long run, as much almost for one ton of coal as they earned by the sale of one ton of bacon.

Over a year ago we eased up on our purchases of sulphur from the U.S.A. We had declined to pay prevailing prices in the hope of a reduction. Within a matter of weeks we were scrambling to get sulphur anywhere at whatever cost, only to find ourselves up against a serious shortage.

Again, there is the case of Argentina, and the price of meat to us. Refusal to negotiate, by bulk-buying, at President Peron's ridiculous high prices, higher than we were asking New Zealand and Australia to sell their meat to us, just resulted in our having to go "cap in hand" to Argentina and pay amended, upwards considerably, price.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE The moral from all these illustrations is that the British State should now give way to the British individual or corporation, and leave him to conduct the country's business. The individual may quarrel with his opposite number over prices, quantities and delivery, but he does not quarrel with the world-wide publicity with which the movements of Government buying, or selling missions are enshrouded and whose defeats, published to the world, merely spur the other foreigners to "do likewise" to our financial disadvantage.

Last year was another year of record production, record export and record expansion for the Canadian economy, states the current monthly review of the Bank of Nova Scotia. "The gross national product for the past year, recently estimated at about \$21 billion, was \$3 billion higher than that of 1950. Though higher prices account for the greater part of the increase, the physical quantity of the national output appears to have been some six per cent larger than in 1950, and no less than 35 per cent greater than in 1939. Employment was also greater than in any previous year."

BIG EXPANSION The review goes on to say that perhaps the most striking feature of 1951 was the very high rate of expansion in the national productive capacity, as indicated by the record expenditure of \$4.0 billion on capital investment, and by the influx of approximately 175,000 immigrants, the largest annual total since 1913.

Commenting on the prospect for this year, the review does not look for any recession in the industrial machine to which will be added the steadily expanding rearmament industry. On this it states: "Before the end of 1952 outlays are expected to be at a rate of \$1,500 million a year, and, in addition, Canadian production of defence goods for U.S. and European account, may reach a rate of around \$1,500 million a year. Defence output will thus be expanding markedly during 1952, and indeed the peak will probably not be reached until well into 1953."

Record Imports From Japan

Singapore, Feb. 27.

Malaya's mounting trade with Japan reached a record total of nearly \$750 million in imports last month, according to official statistics published today.

This puts Japan third on the list of countries from which Malaya bought most goods, first being Britain (\$780,250,000) and second Indonesia (\$750,457,000).—Reuter.

Fresh Tin Discussions In Offing

Washington, Feb. 27.

A representative of Belgian tin producers is prepared to negotiate tin sales with the United States but regards the price which the United States is paying for Malaysian tin as completely unfair.

M. Henri Depage, representative of Belgian tin producing enterprises, has begun consultations with Belgian diplomatic officials, preparing for later discussions with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the sole purchaser of tin for the United States.

Although Belgium is traditionally a supplier of European tin needs, the United States has purchased some tin from the Belgian Congo under a now suspended contract. That contract provided that if the international price of tin was raised during a six months' period above \$1.03 per pound in New York, the United States could suspend the agreement. It did so when the Korean war started.

M. Depage said in an interview that the price under which the United States recently agreed to purchase 20,000 tons of Malaysian tin from Britain—\$1.18 a pound in Singapore or about \$1.21½ in New York—was a completely unfair price.

A fair price corresponding to the increases in prices of other metals, he said, would be between \$1.50 and \$2 a pound.

He could not state the minimum price he is prepared to accept until after the negotiations either succeeded or failed.

But he indicated that he is following closely the current negotiations here between Indonesia and the R.F.C. These negotiations are currently deadlocked over price.—United Press.

LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 27.

The tin market was steady this morning. Turnover was 175 tons. Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyers 97 1/2

Spot tin, sellers 97 1/2

Business done at 97 1/2

Three-months tin, buyers 97 1/2

Three-months tin, sellers 97 1/2

Business done at 97 1/2

Settlement 97 1/2

—United Press.

Grain Prices In Chicago

Chicago, Feb. 27.

Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:

WHEAT—price per bushel

Spot 2.54 1/2 nominal

March 2.53 1/2

May 2.52 1/2

July 2.51 1/2

September 2.50 1/2

December 2.49 1/2

COBBLER

Spot 1.82 1/2 nominal

March 1.79 1/2

May 1.78 1/2

July 1.77 1/2

September 1.76 1/2

December 1.75 1/2

RYE

Spot 1.94 1/2

March 1.93 1/2

May 1.92 1/2

July 1.91 1/2

September 1.90 1/2

December 1.89 1/2

BARLEY

Spot 1.02 1/2

March 1.01 1/2

May 1.00 1/2

July99 1/2

September98 1/2

December97 1/2

—United Press.

NEW YORK STOCK Exchange

New York, Feb. 27.

Prices closed higher on the Stock Exchange today after moving lower earlier in the session. Trading was moderate.

Rail recovered in last-hour dealings with gains ranging to over a point. Other improvement was very small with many issues holding at the previous close. Some oils displayed strength. Steels were mixed.

Automotives weakened. Of 1,000 issues traded, 450 advanced, 374 declined and 273 were unchanged.—United Press.

JAPANESE BONDS

London, Feb. 27.

Japanese bonds, 4 1/2 (of 1950) 97 1/2

" " (of 1951) 97 1/2

" " (of 1952) 97 1/2

" " (of 1953) 97 1/2

" " (of 1954) 97 1/2

Consols 97 1/2

—United Press.

Piston Rings

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CHINA



MAIL

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1952.

For Hospitality
Serve Coca-Cola

Japanese Plan For Exploiting SE Asia

San Francisco, Feb. 27. Joint American-Japanese development of Southeast Asian stores of raw materials would allow Japan to turn her back on traditional markets in Red-held China, a top Japanese political figure declared today.

The statement was made by Dr. Etsuro Ueyehara, supreme advisor to the Liberal Party, who is en route to Tokyo from Washington where he observed the Congressional treaty ratification hearings.

He said China no longer was the source of raw materials that it was in the past. He said the Communist regime had stripped the country of war materials for shipment to Russia and the Reds had redistributed the programme had destroyed both the efficiency of Chinese production and the incentive of Chinese producers.

He said the answer to Japan's need for materials was a joint development programme for the undeveloped resources of Burma, Indonesia, Malaya, Burma and the Philippines. Under such a programme the United States would furnish investment and machinery and Japan would supply skilled technicians and trained labor.

WHY REDS STRUCK
The official said his nation desired the US occupation forces to remain until Japan could build its own defense forces sufficiently to guarantee the security of the nation.

"It is because the Communists knew that South Korea, although with a trained army on paper, did not have any effective military equipment that they were willing to attempt invasion," he said. "We do not want this to happen to Japan."

"It is difficult for us to understand that the United States is spending \$3,000,000,000 of taxpayers' money to support Japan's economy and then stopping her from becoming self-supporting through full development of her own industry."

The official is a graduate of Washington State University. He was purged from public life in Japan in 1937 for opposition to military leaders. He is believed to be on Thursday aboard a Pan-American plane for Honolulu, where he will stop for one day before proceeding to Tokyo.—United Press.

Court Allows Presumption Of Pilot's Death

London, Feb. 27. A London court today gave the legal right to a young wife to presume the death of her husband, the pilot of an aeroplane which mysteriously vanished over three years ago while on a flight across Europe.

Her marriage to the flyer, Captain Kenneth David Thornton, was dissolved. The disappearance of the plane in October, 1948, set off a chain of inquiries.

The British Foreign Office finally investigated reports that the plane had landed in Yugoslavia.

Bound from London to Rome on the way to Australia, with a navigator and two passengers also on board, the plane was last heard over France, when it contacted Orly Airport and Le Bourget Airport in Paris.

Some time later, as a result of advertisements in Swiss, French and Italian newspapers, offering a reward of £250 for information, the owners of the plane received reports that it had landed under unexplained circumstances at Lubjano, capital of Slovenia, and that the crew and passengers were safe.

The Foreign Office sought the assistance of the Yugoslav Government but all inquiries proved fruitless.—Reuter.

Fire Aboard Train
Pan Mun Jom, Feb. 27. A coach of the Allied press train, used by reporters covering the armistice talks caught fire today for the second time in about two months.

A short circuit was suspected. The damaged coach contained costly equipment.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Now he wants to quit the piano and study for a government job so she can get a milk coat!"

Restaurant Manager And Wife Assaulted

Leenderb De Bruin, 23-year-old Stoker of the Dutch Destroyer Van Galen, was fined \$50 by Mr Poon Yan-hoi at Central this morning for assaulting the manager of the Cock & Pullet Restaurant and his wife.

Defendant was also ordered to pay \$150 as compensation to Mrs. Merind, wife of the manager.

Mr B. F. G. Dennis pleaded guilty on behalf of his client. Chief Insp. C. E. Willerton told the Court that shortly after 11 p.m. on February 22, defendant and his friend went to the Cock & Pullet Restaurant, Duddell Street, and occupied a table on the left side of the restaurant. It was alleged that the two persons had been drinking and that defendant and his friend went up to them asking them to move to the bar.

Defendant seemed annoyed, and when more beer was served them, he poured half of it over the head of the manager. Defendant shortly after this was alleged to have thrown a glass at Mr Merind. It missed but hit Mrs. Merind on the forehead, causing a three-inch wound which needed five stitches.

Defendant apologized to the Court this morning for what he had done and especially so to Mrs. Merind. He stated that he had drunk more than 20 beers that night.

A senior officer said that defendant's conduct was good, efficient and ability very good.

Cinema Blaze

Doncaster, Feb. 27. Three fire brigades raced through fog today to the Empiro Cinema at Morelands, 11 miles from Doncaster, which was badly damaged by fire.

The roof fell in. Children from nearby homes were taken to other houses.

Valuable equipment from an adjoining ice cream factory was rescued.

The cinema, with a seating capacity of 1,000, served a new "model" village for miners.—Reuter.

South Bank May Be Helicopter Site

London, Feb. 27. The Minister of Transport, Mr John Maclean, told the House of Commons today that he was at present discussing with those concerned the possibility of reserving a site on the Thames' south bank as a helicopter site.—Reuter.

Troops Will Celebrate St David's Day

London, Feb. 27. Men of the 1st Welch Regiment, now in Korea, will be able to wear the national emblem—the leek in their berets on Saturday—St David's Day—but the leeks will come from Japan. It was learned in London today.

A plane carrying 2,000 leeks is being flown to Korea from Japan. In the Welch Regiment's command post, near a small Korean village, the Commonwealth Division's Commander, Major-General A. J. H. Cassels, will pin Korean Service and United Nations medals on the coat of Taffy, the 6th Regiment's goat mascot.—Reuter.

Eight Days' Wages As Fine

Appearing on remand, Yam Kam-fuk, alias Ning King foh, 42, was fined a sum amounting to eight days' wages as a fireman aboard the ss E-Sang by Mr W. Sprague at the Marine Court this morning for neglecting to join the ship on February 19.

The original charge of wilfully and negligently remaining in the Colony after the departure of his ship on February 23 was amended to one of neglecting to join his ship.

Sub-inspector Kong Sai-jun said that defendant left the ship on the morning of February 19. His name was struck off by the master from the ship's articles on February 20.

Mr C. E. Hulce, of the Mercantile Marine Office, said that he was informed by the shipping company and the Marine Police that three seamen, one of whom was the defendant, had failed to join the E-Sang. On February 23 defendant came to his office for his discharge book.

Peking Radio Accuses Ridgway

Tokyo, Feb. 28. Peking Radio today claimed that the United Nations Supreme Commander, General Ridgway, was "carrying on in disguised form" the policies of his predecessor, General Douglas MacArthur.

The Radio said this policy was "to continue and enlarge this war."

The broadcast said "Recent developments seriously endanger the truce talks and Ridgway must be held responsible."—Reuter.

Students Attend Sessions

Nineteen students of the Ying Wah Girls' College watched proceedings in the Laichikok Murder Trial at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Dramatic Statement By Alleged Murderer Read In Court

A dramatic statement written by the accused when he was under detention at the Shamshuipo Police Station was read out by the Clerk (Mr C. K. Leung) before Mr Justice Gould and the Jury of six men and a woman in the Criminal Sessions this morning when the Laichikok Hillside Murder trial entered upon its fourth day.

The admissibility of the statement was challenged by the Defence yesterday alleging that the Police had brought pressure to bear upon the prisoner. This was denied by the Police.

This morning in the absence of the Jury, his Lordship heard submissions on the point and ruled that the statement was admissible. The Jury assembled at 11 a.m. and the statement was first read out in Chinese by S. S. Lam, CID Interpreter, and then the English translation was read by the Clerk of the Court.

Accused is Mak Chan-yuen, aged 27, farmer, charged with the murder of a 20-year-old woman, Ng Lin, alias Ng Mei-fan, whose decomposed body was found on the hillside above Laichikok Amusement Park on October 9 last year. The crime was alleged to have been committed three days previous.

Mr Hooton, Crown Counsel, together with Mr Patrick Yu, Crown Counsel, assisted by Det.-Insp. W. B. Scragg, is conducting the prosecution, while Mr Y. K. Mok, instructed by Mr K. F. Wong, is assigned for the defence.

THE STATEMENT

The statement, read to the Jury, was as follows:

Gentlemen, Because my case is an extraordinarily complicated one I was driven to a position in which either I or she must die. All of you alleged that I had had sexual connection with her. There was no such thing at all. You have falsely accused me. Again it was not I who had murdered her. It is simply like this. I was not the murderer but the fault was mine.

"The murderer named Leung Fong was my colleague when I was a village guard in the country. (He) came from the country and had been in Hong-kong for over ten years. He had no occupation or fixed abode. He earned his living by carrying on (illicit business). One day I went into the street. I met (him) at the junction of Nan Chang Street. I went with him to Nam Cheong Cafe to drink tea. (He) mentioned the affair concerning himself and said that it was very hard for him to make a living in Hongkong by carrying on (illicit business). At that time I was sympathetic with him and lent him a sum of \$15. We parted thereafter and I did not see him for a long time.

"After Ng Mei Fan committed suicide I had a bad feeling towards her. Later on disinterested person(s) talked about her past conduct as being very bad. From that time on I was resolved in not keeping on terms with her. And from that time onward she kept on coming and threatening me. Immediately after she told her relatives, sisters and friends that I had had sexual connection with her I did not love her any longer. Her talk about this matter could not do anything against me.

"After the matter took place he went up to the hill and I returned to the shop. Since then both of us have never met. I went back to the shop and worked on until the 15th day of the 10th moon (or October) when I was dismissed by my master. So I left 'Tung Ah Factory' and put up at a clansman's (or brother's) place in Shek Kip Mei Village for two nights. The matter led to the search for my arrest and I did not dare go out. Then I went to 'Kam Sze Farm' of Un Long at 22-milestone. I did not dare to tell the master of that farm of the matter. I told him that I was out of employment in Hongkong, and he told me to stay and assist in tending the chickens. (I stayed there) until I was found out (by the police). I escaped from the net of the law. So I came right away with all of you detectives. I could not free myself from the crime after all, and so I admit my crime right away. In order to avoid causing trouble to you I admit it right away. I hope all of you will not spare a wicked man as I am, (but) will impose a death penalty upon me.

"VOID OF CONSCIENCE"
"If you instead of giving me a death penalty save me who is void of conscience it would not serve any useful purpose. I hope you will without loss of time give me a death penalty. If all of you gentlemen refuse to give me a death penalty I feel that I am a person like me suffering from much trouble. After considering all circumstances I would be like a stranger in a strange place and that it would be difficult for me to make a living there. It would be unlike in Hongkong where I am familiar with the people and places there. Besides while Canton was being liberated the People's Government treated the people very cruelly. If I returned to Canton it would also prove to be a cul-de-sac to me.

IMPRACTICABLE
"All the plans contemplated by me for keeping away from such trouble turned out to be impracticable ones. I was therefore compelled to resort to such cruel act. But I do not bear to do it myself. I did not know why I one day went to a clansman (or brother) of mine at Shek Kip Mei Village. On reaching the junction of Nan Chang Street I met Leung Fong again. I then thought of getting him to do it. After all I did not call him a clansman (or brother). I then went with him (Leung Fong) to Sing Chow Cafe to drink tea. I talked with him about this matter and he made it clear that he would give me a helping hand for a sum of \$150 as remuneration and that I should arrange to go with her to a place on the hillside at 'Lai Fung' (Laichikok Amusement Park) where he would wait for me.

"It was arranged that the time should be 8 p.m. on the 6th day. Afterwards I arranged with her to take a walk in advance of the time and wait at 7 o'clock at the Sub-Section Stop of the No. 12 route buses in Yin Chow Street. When we met afterwards both of us travelled by the No. 12 route bus and went to the hillside at 'Lai Fung'. We sat for several minutes and he walked past both of us. At that time I greeted him and he sat down and talked with me. He then said that the bank-notes were paid as arranged at Sing Chow Cafe on the day prior to action. In addition to the sum of \$15 I lent to him I paid him a sum of \$135. Then we went (there) the same evening.

RETURNED TO SHOP
"After the matter took place he went up to the hill and I returned to the shop. Since then both of us have never met. I went back to the shop and worked on until the 15th day of the 10th moon (or October) when I was dismissed by my master. So I left 'Tung Ah Factory' and put up at a clansman's (or brother's) place in Shek Kip Mei Village for two nights. The matter led to the search for my arrest and I did not dare go out. Then I went to 'Kam Sze Farm' of Un Long at 22-milestone. I did not dare to tell the master of that farm of the matter. I told him that I was out of employment in Hongkong, and he told me to stay and assist in tending the chickens. (I stayed there) until I was found out (by the police). I escaped from the net of the law. So I came right away with all of you detectives. I could not free myself from the crime after all, and so I admit my crime right away. In order to avoid causing trouble to you I admit it right away. I hope all of you will not spare a wicked man as I am, (but) will impose a death penalty upon me.

RECALLED REMARK
"Accused said that he then went over to his mind the remark she made about the suicide. He was certain in his own mind that the remark was not a coincidence. She would have had the heart to carry it out. He had also told this remark to a colleague, named Ho Kam-kai.

He went on working until about 10 p.m. that night when he received a telephone message to say that deceased tried to kill herself. He went to her address but found she was not there. A policeman at the premises said that if he wanted to visit her in hospital he would have to get a permit from the Police. He later obtained a permit and went to the hospital where he found deceased. He asked her why she attempted suicide but she refused to answer. He went to the hospital a second time two days later, bringing with him some food, and found her dead. She was discharged a week afterwards.

After she left hospital she made an appointment to meet him at an address in Apiti Street. He asked her if she needed money and she did not reply. He then separated. The following day they met again in a restaurant where she asked for money. He had none on him but he managed to obtain a loan of \$20 from a colleague. This he gave to her. When he pressed her to say that deceased tried to kill herself she had no alternative because (a) of his remarks to her about night, and (b) of a letter of reprimand from her father who complained that deceased had left him unemployed for a week.

FRIENDS AGAIN
"Until he knew of what aggravated her to take her life he was furious and had told all his colleagues about what he felt of the incident. The misunderstanding rested there, accused continued in his statement from the dock, and they became friendly again. The relationship grew gradually until a week later when they had resumed their lost affection.

They went out swimming and boating together. She moved to an address in U Chau Street. Her health had suffered as a result of the suicide attempt. He said that many people were enquiring about him in regard to the Laichikok park affair. He had no idea what they were talking about. On going home, he met a clansman who told him the Police were looking for him in connection with a murder at Laichikok.

He was much puzzled, said accused, and remarked he had told to the Police and had not what it was they wanted. His clansman, however, advised him to go to the Police and only be detained and kept in custody a long time while the Police were pursuing enquiries. He suggested that accused go to the New Territories for a while. Accused agreed. He remained in the New Territories until March 1st, when the Police asked him to go to a police station for enquiries. There he met her. He was very surprised and forced to write a statement, although he had nothing to do with the murder.

Accused declared the deceased was his fiancée, and he had no reason for leaving her. He was very surprised and forced to write a statement, although he had nothing to do with the murder.

Closing addresses will be made by Counsel this afternoon.

Some days later he met Ho Kam-kai, driver of a car of the place where he formerly worked, in Fuk Wah Street, and was told by Ho that many people were enquiring about him in regard to the Laichikok park affair. He had no idea what they were talking about. On going home, he met a clansman who told him the Police were looking for him in connection with a murder at Laichikok.

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